



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

SAS siRNA (m): sc-153226

BACKGROUND

SAS (sarcoma amplified sequence), also known as TSPAN31 (tetraspanin-31), is a 210 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the tetraspanin (TM4SF) family. Most members of the TM4SF family are cell-surface proteins that are characterized by the presence of four hydrophobic domains. The TM4SF proteins mediate signal transduction events that play a role in the regulation of cell development, activation, growth and motility. Thought to be involved in growth-related cellular processes, SAS is associated with tumorigenesis and osteosarcoma. Containing six exons spanning approximately 3.2 kb, the SAS gene is conserved in chimpanzee, canine, bovine, mouse, rat and zebrafish, and maps to human chromosome 12q14.1. This chromosomal region is commonly involved in rearrangements in myxoid liposarcoma, benign lipoma and uterine leiomyoma.

REFERENCES

- Meltzer, P.S., Jankowski, S.A., Dal Cin, P., Sandberg, A.A., Paz, I.B. and Coccia, M.A. 1991. Identification and cloning of a novel amplified DNA sequence in human malignant fibrous histiocytoma derived from a region of chromosome 12 frequently rearranged in soft tissue tumors. *Cell Growth Differ.* 2: 495-501.
- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 1991. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 181035. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>
- Wright, M.D. and Tomlinson, M.G. 1994. The ins and outs of the transmembrane 4 superfamily. *Immunol. Today* 15: 588-594.
- Jankowski, S.A., Mitchell, D.S., Smith, S.H., Trent, J.M. and Meltzer, P.S. 1994. SAS, a gene amplified in human sarcomas, encodes a new member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily of proteins. *Oncogene* 9: 1205-1211.
- Jankowski, S.A., De Jong, P. and Meltzer, P.S. 1995. Genomic structure of SAS, a member of the transmembrane 4 superfamily amplified in human sarcomas. *Genomics* 25: 501-506.
- Elkahloun, A.G., Krizman, D.B., Wang, Z., Hofmann, T.A., Roe, B. and Meltzer, P.S. 1997. Transcript mapping in a 46-kb sequenced region at the core of 12q13.3 amplification in human cancers. *Genomics* 42: 295-301.
- Ragazzini, P., Gamberi, G., Benassi, M.S., Orlando, C., Sestini, R., Ferrari, C., Molendini, L., Sollazzo, M.R., Merli, M., Magagnoli, G., Bertoni, F., Bohling, T., Pazzaglia, M. and Picci, P. 1999. Analysis of SAS gene and CDK4 and MDM2 proteins in low-grade osteosarcoma. *Cancer Detect. Prev.* 23: 129-136.
- Wunder, J.S., Eppert, K., Burrow, S.R., Gokgoz, N., Bell, R.S., Andrulis, I.L. and Gokgoz, N. 1999. Co-amplification and overexpression of CDK4, SAS and MDM2 occurs frequently in human parosteal osteosarcomas. *Oncogene* 18: 783-788.
- Ragazzini, P., Gamberi, G., Pazzaglia, L., Serra, M., Magagnoli, G., Ponticelli, F., Ferrari, C., Ghinelli, C., Alberghini, M., Bertoni, F., Picci, P. and Benassi, M.S. 2004. Amplification of CDK4, MDM2, SAS and GLI genes in leiomyosarcoma, alveolar and embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma. *Histol. Histopathol.* 19: 401-411.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Tspan31 (mouse) mapping to 10 D3.

PRODUCT

SAS siRNA (m) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see SAS shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153226-SH and SAS shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153226-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of SAS (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-153226A, sc-153226B and sc-153226C.

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20° C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20° C, avoid contact with RNAses and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of RNase-free water makes a 10 μ M solution in a 10 μ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

SAS siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of SAS expression in mouse cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

For optimal siRNA transfection efficiency, Santa Cruz Biotechnology's siRNA Transfection Reagent: sc-29528 (0.3 ml), siRNA Transfection Medium: sc-36868 (20 ml) and siRNA Dilution Buffer: sc-29527 (1.5 ml) are recommended. Control siRNAs or Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs are available as 10 μ M in 66 μ l. Each contain a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA. Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs include: sc-36869, sc-44239, sc-44240 and sc-44241. Control siRNAs include: sc-37007, sc-44230, sc-44231, sc-44232, sc-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor SAS gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: SAS (m)-PR: sc-153226-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.